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Bible Society Record

June, 1929



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(See note page 92)

STORY OF THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY, 1928

A Message

from

The President of the United States

The Honorable Walter H. Newton, administrative secretary to President Hoover, on May 5, 1929, brought to, and read before, the Convention of the National Federation of Men's Bible Classes, held in Baltimore, Maryland, the following message. Mr. Newton formerly taught a Bible Class in the Temple Baptist Church, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

THERE is no other book so various as the Bible, nor one so full of concentrated wisdom. Whether it be of law, business, morals or that vision which leads the imagination in the creation of constructive enterprises for the happiness of mankind, he who seeks for guidance in any of these things may look inside its covers and find illumination. The study of this book in your Bible Classes is a postgraduate course in the richest library of human experience.

As a nation we are indebted to the Book of Books for our national ideals and representative institutions. Their preservation rests in adhering to its principles.

HERBERT HOOVER.

For President Hoover's inaugural oath, the Bible was open to Proverbs 29:18,

> "Where there is no vision, the people perish:
> but he that keepeth the law, happy is he."

No greater vision than that of the kingdom of God, no higher law than the law of love, has ever been given to men; and both of these are most fully revealed in the Bible. The American Bible Society asks for increased support for its work, that this indispensable Book may have its way in shaping the life of men and of nations in more than two score countries and the islands of the sea in these critical days.

Treasure it for yourselves, help it to do its work for others!

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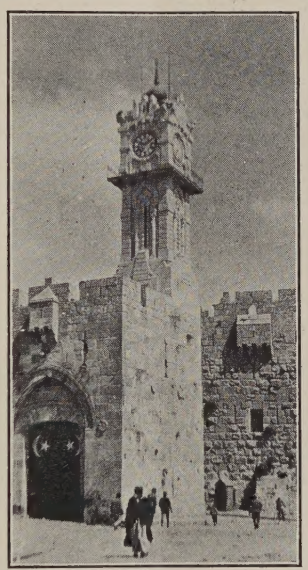
The Story of 1928

The June issue of the RECORD *is again devoted to the Report of the Board of Managers submitted to the Annual Meeting. The report presents a rapid survey of the work of the Society at home and abroad during the year 1928. Such parts as deal with figures may be somewhat prosaic. In a necessarily condensed statement of a very large and world-wide work, this cannot be avoided. And it is due to our constituency that they be informed about these prosaic facts as well as about those of livelier human interest. Some of the less essential details are omitted here, but will appear in the full "Annual Report" of the Society usually issued in the fall.*

IN his Epistle to the Philippians St. Paul again and again urges his readers "to rejoice." Sustained himself by a great inner satisfaction of soul and mind, he covets for the Philippians a sense of God's grace that will enable them to "rejoice in the Lord." He calls upon them to rejoice with him, citing among other evidences of divine favor the fact that "the things which happened unto me have fallen out rather unto the progress of the gospel."

Thus would the Board of Managers and the officers of the American Bible Society call upon lovers of the Bible to rejoice with them in the evident tokens of the Heavenly Father's benediction upon the Society's efforts throughout another year "to encourage a wider circulation of the Holy Scriptures."

The year 1928 was a year of sufficient advance and achievement to warrant a frequent sounding of the note of rejoicing.



THE NEW BUILT ON THE OLD

The old Jaffa Gate in Jerusalem with a modern clock tower.

For the fourth year in succession the total issues of the Scriptures exceeded that of the preceding year. If to pass the ten-million mark in 1927 was an accomplishment, to have passed the eleven-million mark in 1928 is a veritable achievement.

A factor which tended to modify the spirit of rejoicing with which the year was concluded, was the need of reducing the hoped-for program of 1929 by a considerable fraction. After the officers had conservatively estimated the expenditures which in their judgment should be made during 1929, it was realized that the probable financial receipts for the ensuing year would be at least eighty thousand dollars less than the anticipated plans required. Any unavoidable reduction in program made necessary by inadequate funds inevitably makes a subtraction from the spirit of rejoicing.

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1. Issues

With 11,032,494 volumes issued in 1928, the Society rejoices in having reached the highest total in its history. The great bulk of the volumes were portions, and the great bulk of portions were Gospels. No part of the Bible is more important, and no books of the Bible are more carefully read. Therefore the tremendous number of portions issued is a cause for rejoicing. On the other hand, it is regretted that the number of complete Bibles and complete Testaments issued last year was less than the year before. There were 305,019 Bibles, 618,610 Testaments, and 10,108,865 portions, issued—the total being 997,697 in excess of the previous year. Again the year is marked by the largest total of issues in one year from either the Home or Foreign Agencies. The record for the highest total has swung back to the Foreign Agencies, which issued 6,427,579 volumes. The China Agency issued the astounding total of 4,794,730 volumes; and the Japan Agency, for the first time, passed the one-million mark by issuing 1,056,116 volumes.

Languages

These Scriptures were issued in 182 languages during 1928, at home and abroad.

Issues of 113 Years

The total issues of the Society in the one hundred and thirteen (113) years of its service have been two hundred and five million, ninety-six thousand, two hundred and fifty-one (205,096,251) volumes.

2. Distribution

In the United States

The distribution of the Scriptures throughout the United States in 1928 was marked, as always, by the continuance of a wide variety of problems, of multiplied evidences that, though a multitude of homes possess the Scriptures, there are like multitudes to whom the Book is in effect unknown, and by the unfailing witness of the power of the great Book in the lives of individuals and communities. Once again the circulation from the ten Home Agencies of the Society shows a maximum figure. Although the increase over the preceding year is not as great as before, the fresh attractiveness of the Society's new New Testament portions has, it is believed, by no means reached its full drawing power. An examination of the circulation for the individual Agencies shows that seven of the ten have had the largest circulation in their history; and that one, which covers great states and populations in the Central Northwest, has exceeded the million mark.

Steps toward the Goal

One reckons these figures as great circulations as one looks backward only seven years to a time when circulation in the United States was one-third of what it is now. But when one realizes the steady increase in the numbers of the reading public produced by the natural increase in population and by the great public school systems of the country, and when one reckons upon the extensive foreign-language communities in our cities, the shifting of our industrial population from place to place, and the numberless mountainsides and valleys that are off the beaten track,—one realizes that such circulations as these should be regarded rather more as steps toward a goal, than as a goal achieved.

A distinctive feature of the year has been the effort to follow up the results of the Mississippi Valley disaster of 1927 by reaching with Scriptures the reestablished homes. This has not been an easy task because of the distribution problems involved; but, with the cooperation of local pastors and church officials and the activity of the Society's colporteurs, several thousand Bibles, Testaments, and portions have been placed in these newly made homes.

The Navy and the Marines

A new measure, this year, to meet the needs of Navy chaplains for Scriptures for sailors has been the provision of standing orders to the Society's Agencies in a dozen ports on both sides of the Atlantic and Pacific to supply chaplains with a suitable quantity on call. The largest center for naval training happens to be on the Great Lakes, and to the chaplains in this center several hundreds of Testaments and portions have been granted for the use of the young lads learning their new occupation. Similar service has been rendered at other camps.

In the Gospel Reading Campaign in January and February of this year the Gospels of Matthew and John were widely read. This periodic reading before the pre-Easter period seems likely to become a regular feature in the life of several denominations.

Fruit from One-cent Gospels

Other uses of the Gospels for widespread distribution bring many testimonies. Here are four: "I thought I was a pretty decent sort of chap and was satisfied with myself until I read that Gospel you sold me." "That little Gospel is the only part of the Bible I've ever read. If the rest is anything like it, I want the whole book." "I've read this little book (St. John) every day for the last two months, and the more I read it the more anxious I am to read it again. I learn something new every time I look at it." "I have spent thousands of dollars for things that brought me less pleasure than I've gotten out of this Gospel. Why, it has made a new man out of me, and I wouldn't exchange what I've gotten out of it for any price."



DISTRIBUTING ONE-CENT GOSPELS

Again, a lady's purse had disappeared from her motor car. Some time later it was returned to the police station, and the lady was sent for. The man who brought it in announced that he had stolen it,—which seemed a surprising statement in view of the fact that the money and jewelry were intact, and that there had been no clews to the thief. The lady's check-up of the contents of the bag showed that one article was missing,—a penny Gospel of St. Luke,—the cause both of the thief's repentance and his confession!

Diglot Scriptures

By cooperation with the Bureau of Reference for Foreign Migrants, the Society has made available to local pastors, copies of bilingual

Scriptures containing English and a foreign language in parallel columns, in order that the pastor may use them in calling upon immigrants newly settled in his community.



FILIPINOS AND JAPANESE ON A CALIFORNIA RANCH, WON TO BIBLE READING BY A FILIPINO COLPORTEUR

A bit of the foreign language problem of the Society appears in the fact that in an Agency on the Atlantic coast Scriptures were distributed in fifty languages, and one in the central part of the United States reports Scriptures distributed in forty-four languages, and on the Pacific coast Scriptures in seventy-seven languages. And from opposite shores of the country come these two illustrations of the work. A correspondent, after visiting a California jail, wrote: "A few days ago a Chinese boy in the Sacramento jail came forward with a Chinese Gospel and said, 'When I am released, I am going to Lockport and tell all the Chinese what this book says about Jesus, and what he has done for us.' His face was shining with joy." Again, the chaplain of the Virginia penitentiary writes of a little brown man from the Philippine Islands, in the sick ward: "He speaks English very poorly, and none of us can speak his native tongue. Over and over again, we have wished to help him, but what could we do? At last we thought of that great friend of the world missions for the Master—the American Bible Society. We found that the man could read in a language, whose very name was new to us,—the Ilocano language,—and a New Testament in this language was secured from the Society's Agency. Think of it! Some one had been sent out by the Christian church, and he had labored and learned until he could translate the Word into the language of the strange man. The American Bible Society as one of its numerous jobs of like sorts took up the matter, had the book printed and bound, and was ready at the call of need from one lonely man to give the Word of Life. I stood by his bed today, gave into his hands the precious Book and asked him to read first of all, John 3:16. It was a fine experience to see the smile upon his face. And when I left the prison, after half an hour's visit, he still had his lean hands outside the bed covers holding the Book, and was straining his weak neck to see and to read."

Throughout the reports of the Agencies, illustrations are multiplied of the variety of institutions and people who are served by the Society. A large prosperous suburban church buys attractive Bibles for its pews. The prison congregation in a state penitentiary where a notable revival has been carried on, asks for, and of course receives, a pulpit Bible for its services. A young woman borrows a Bible for a day from an exhibit; conversation on her return reveals that she had felt the need of the aid of the Book in overcoming temptation, and as she left she said, "I've won." A colporteur writes of having spent half his life in the distribution of the Scriptures among foreign-speaking people, and writes, "And the best of it is that it has been well spent." A group of Indian children in a government school, watched over and trained by the voluntary work of a Christian missionary, are given each a copy of the Bible as a personal possession for achievement in their studies and as an aid in further mastery in the way of life.

Quite apart from such grants as may be made to individuals who are in need,—and a multitude of such grants are made through the Agencies' offices, colporteurs, and correspondents,—many grants are made to and through institutions that have their effect both upon individuals and upon the atmosphere of the institution itself.



MR. HESSELTINE OF OKLAHOMA—A VOLUNTEER WHO REJOICES IN DISTRIBUTING THE BIBLE

This auto-house-store has been in use since 1922. The bookshelves and showcases are outside; a bed, cooking utensils, and necessities for living are inside.

Testimony to Correspondents and Volunteers

A warm testimony of praise should be given to the many correspondents and voluntary

workers who aid the Society by part time or occasional service in reaching the many who would not otherwise be reached. Of such a one among the colored people, the Agency Secretary writes, "We have made her donations, but often she will say, 'Please do not make this one. I had three or four good days' work this week, and I must give God his part, and this will leave you that number to send to some others who are just as needy.' Out of these daily earnings for housework she has sent many books." Again, a worker in North Carolina has established Golden Rule libraries in many of the public schools in the state, to each of which the Society has donated a Bible; and in addition she has distributed some 6,000 Testaments and some 10,000 portions. There are two or three score such helpers across the United States who use their hard-worked motor cars to carry them to the out-of-the-way valleys and extended arrears of the countryside.

Are Colporteurs Needed?

While the reports of the Agencies were being reviewed, an inquiry was recently received from a prospective donor, asking whether the work of the colporteur, "now that nearly everyone has a Bible, is not likely to be discontinued." To be sure, in many a well-to-do suburban community one might easily suppose that the colporteur was out of date. But the reports furnished the answer to the inquiry; for, while it is true that increased costs of living expenses and of traveling have reduced the number of colporteurs the Society can employ, the reduction is not because there is not an almost unlimited amount of work for them to do,—a work which seems likely to be needed for several generations. Across the United States there are very many communities where there are no churches; and others where the population is so widely scattered as to make the maintenance of an established church difficult. There are great populations in industrial or foreign-speaking sections of great cities where family after family has never had opportunity truly to make the Book a part of the home; there are great numbers of migrant workers that move from one seasonal occupation to another and are only inadequately reached by the home missionary forces of the churches.

An extract from one report tells the story: "A colporteur working in Idaho was told by a man at whose home he was calling, 'We haven't been in a church for fifteen years and have never owned a Bible.' After telling them about the Word and reading selected passages, the mother timidly inquired the price of a Bible. On being told how little they cost, she asked her husband to purchase one. He, having been deeply moved by the reading, suggested that they buy not one, but seven, so that each member of the family could have his own book. In the same community the colporteur found thirteen families that had never owned even a Testament. In some of them were grown children who had never seen a Bible, had never been inside a church, and had never heard the gospel message. Most of us find it difficult to imagine conditions such as exist in many of these frontier communities. For instance, this same colporteur met a woman who on Sunday afternoons had for fifteen years taught a class of girls and yet had never owned a Bible."

From another locality comes a typical testimony as to what the colporteur can accomplish. After calling for a week in a western village, a colporteur was invited to preach in a Mormon meeting house. As he entered, a man arose and, addressing those present, said, "Friends, this is the man who came to the jail and preached to us. I was there for bootlegging. I was a hard citizen. I hated everybody and felt that everybody hated me. But this man told us that Jesus loved even the sinner; he gave me this Testament, and I read it. I believed what it said, and I am a saved man!" Tears streamed down his face as he pleaded with his neighbors to "give God's Word a chance" in their lives by hearing it preached and by reading it. At the close of the service, the wife and son of this ex-bootlegger sur-



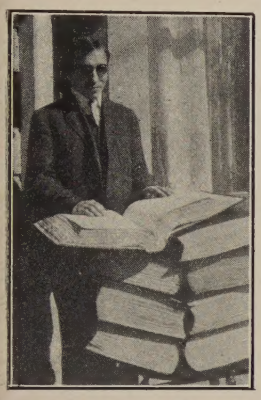
THE SILENT SALESMAN
Purchaser drops money in the box at the lower right.

rendered to Christ, and sixty other people present asked for Testaments, saying they had none, but wanted to read for themselves the blessed Word.

Old Methods Fruitful—New Developed

Thus, the old methods of distributing continue fruitful and effective, while new methods develop, such as the "wayside pulpit" used in the Central Agency, the silent salesman boxes

in Chicago, distribution through radio promotion in the Southwestern Agency, and the daily Scripture reading over the radio at many other points. By all these and by multiplied personalities, the Society has carried forward, during 1928, its share of the magnificent enterprise of laying the foundations of the kingdom of God in the United States. May courage and wisdom be given to it and all who work with it to render even greater service in the year to come!



A BLIND STUDENT'S LIBRARY
Volumes of the Bible.

The Blind

In its ninety-third consecutive year of service to the blind, the Society supplied 2,266 embossed volumes from the Bible House, New York. Since each of these large volumes contains only a portion of the Bible, this number was equivalent to only 123 complete Bibles. Toward the $7,000 which they cost, the blind and their friends paid $1,459,—a sum sufficient to purchase 2,353 complete ink print Bibles. Of the embossed volumes, 1,272 were in Revised Braille Grade 1½, 379 in New York Point, 355 in Moon, 122 in American Braille, 75 in English Braille, 50 in Line Letter, 12 in Spanish Braille, and 1 in Arabic Moon. These were supplied to over 600 individuals and to several libraries and schools serving many more blind.

The total of embossed volumes of Scripture distributed in the United States for the blind by the Society since it began this service in 1835 is now 74,889.

During the year, the Society published in interpoint form, for the first time, the Old Testament, following the American Standard Revised Version, in 15 volumes in Revised Braille.

Another additional service to the blind was authorized in early December. For several years, the Society has set a uniform price of $1 for each embossed volume, though they cost from $3 to $8 apiece. This special price has now been further reduced to 50 cents a volume, making these expensive volumes still more accessible to the blind.

Knowledge that the Scriptures are available in several systems, and that all volumes may be had at this much reduced price, is spreading among the blind and their friends. Nevertheless, correspondence continues to show that there are many blind who have not yet learned of the availability of embossed Scriptures. The Society will be glad to have ministers and Christian workers spread the information among any blind they may know.

Serving the Blind Abroad

Abroad, a service was rendered in the distribution of 524 volumes in Japanese Braille, 161 in Arabic Braille, 41 in Canton Colloquial Braille, 23 in Portuguese Braille, 8 in Spanish Braille, and an unspecified number in Armenian Braille and Siamese Braille.

According to present records, the total of embossed volumes supplied by this Society in foreign lands, including those just reported, is 9,755. This number added to the 74,889 volumes distributed at home make a grand total of 84,644 embossed volumes supplied by the Society in its world service to the blind.

The Society Abroad

The year 1928 in the general work of the Society abroad has been distinctive in a number of respects. In several Agencies and areas new high levels for circulation have been attained. In some the record is striking. The total combined circulation abroad is also higher than before. In some areas long-maintained barriers of indifference and hostility appear to be yielding to a rising desire to have and to know the Great Book.

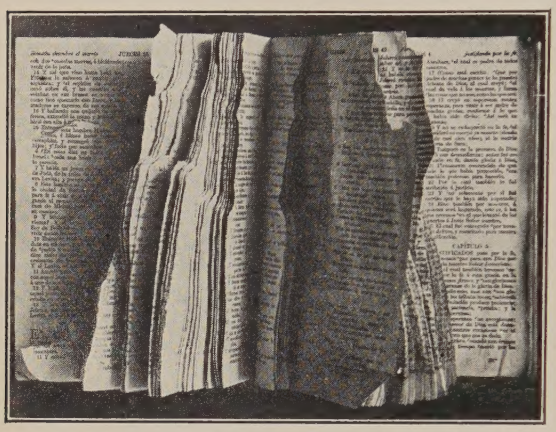
In Latin America

Latin America is one of these areas of distinction. Here the circulation for 1928 was over 675,000 and is the largest in the history of the Society. In ten years the distribution of whole Bibles and of Testaments has more than doubled, and of portions more than quadrupled. The West Indies and the La Plata Agencies report the largest circulation in their history; and the Caribbean, Upper Andes, and Brazil Agencies, a larger circulation than any year except 1927. Mexico has shown the largest circulation in several years. It seems imperative that the Society should have additional resources to put into the work in Latin America, inasmuch as in the four most populous Agencies it has been unable to supply the Scriptures to meet the actual demand, and more than once the colporteurs' packs and the Agencies' storerooms have been empty of the very books which thousands were ready to buy.

The Sought Now Seeking

A forecast of what may develop throughout Latin America appears in the statement of Dr. Marcial-Dorado, Secretary of the West Indies Agency, that whereas a few years ago the demand for Scriptures was chiefly from those

who had already been brought into the churches, now the greater part of the demand seems to come from those who are not yet within the churches; and colporteurs, correspondents, subagents and voluntary workers alike comment



THE RESULTS OF FANATICAL OPPOSITION
A Spanish Bible rescued from a Presbyterian chapel destroyed in the state of Morelos, Mexico, April 18, 1928.

upon the changed attitude. A hearing is readily obtained; those with Bibles to dispose of are eagerly welcomed and often sought out. Not a little of this is due to the widespread effort of Dr. Marcial-Dorado to stir the interest of people of all classes by lectures and addresses, articles in the press, and the distribution of pamphlet literature in many ways. Nineteen different languages were called for last year.

Another Jubilee

In Mexico, the excellent circulation of the year bears testimony both to the demand and to the capacity of a new Agency Secretary, Sr. H. T. Marroquin, who was appointed February, 1928, after several years of service in the Agency. Sr. Marroquin represented the Mexican National Churches, in March and April, at the important Jerusalem Conference of the International Missionary Council. Among the distinctive events of the year was the celebration of the jubilee of the Agency, which was first established in 1878, the sixth of the Society's Agencies to pass the "fiftieth year" mark. The jubilee was celebrated with lectures and addresses in the evangelical churches of Mexico City, and in a practical way by the work of the colporteurs' institute which assembled for study during the mornings of the celebration, and in the afternoons distributed Scriptures throughout Mexico City. A warm expression of appreciation and regard was received from the National Council of Evangelical Churches.

Difficulties Persist—Work Pressed

The report of the Caribbean Agency comes partly from the Agency Secretary, the Rev. R. R. Gregory, and partly from the Rev. H. C. McKinney, who is serving as Acting Secretary during the furlough of Mr. Gregory. In these varied republics systematic work is steadily being pressed, in spite of persistent difficulties in transportation and communication and of opposition in many small rural communities, and, sad to relate, official opposition in parts of Colombia. Encouraging experiences in distribution among the Indians are reported, and it is anticipated that the production in the new year of some new editions in the Indian languages will have still more encouraging results. The Bible House in Cristobal continues its helpful service to missionary travelers. Between steamers 92 missionaries, 25 children of missionaries, and 18 other friends made use of the facilities of what is in a sense both a lighthouse and a hospice.

Dr. Robert H. Milligan, reporting for the Upper Andes Agency, indicates a somewhat similar situation in respect to opposition as that which obtains in the Caribbean Agency. He, himself, has had the experience with others of being stoned while in a prayer meeting in Huanuco, Peru. Though the circulation in portions is not quite as large as last year, the circulation of Bibles and Testaments is distinctly larger. In addition to missionary cooperation, the work of a new colporteur, Sr. Sabha, of Arabic ancestry, is proving a source of great encouragement in Bolivia. His experiences in dealing with hostility and indifference and turning them to sympathy and cooperation cannot but remind us of the remarkable power that is possessed by those who, stirred by the power of the gospel in their own lives, with quiet courage and ready wit bring to men both the witness of the Christian life and the message of the printed Book.

Roman Catholics Press Bible Sales

In the great territory of the La Plata Agency, comprising Argentina, Chile, Uruguay, and Paraguay, the circulation of 1928 was more than half as much again as that of the circulation of last year, and even then the supply of Scriptures was inadequate. A distinctive feature has been the issue of many tens of thousands of Gospels bearing the national flag. A surprising action of the Roman Catholic Church in Buenos Aires was the publication and sale, through young ladies on the streets of Buenos Aires, of 100,000 copies of the Four Gospels in Spanish with notes and prayers. This accords with similar events in Rio and is said to

be inspired by the group known as "The Society of Cardinal Ferrari." It is interesting that in one week during the Roman Catholic campaign the colporteurs of the American Bible Society sold 40,000 Gospels in Buenos Aires.



COLPORTEUR SR. DE SOUZA E SILVA
Distributing Scriptures in a Brazilian market place.

The "Bible coach" automobile has been actively used in Uruguay with excellent effect, and one is urgently desired for Argentina. The distribution in Paraguay has been greatly helped by a liberal donation from an American traveling there. The difficulties of distribution because of lack of roads and the necessity of extended horseback travel limit our efforts here. Mr. Penzotti, the Secretary, has been very active in the visitation of the churches and in the supervision of the work, and evidence of local regard for the work appears in the contribution of $6,774 from churches and individuals within the area of the Agency. His report shows abundant evidence of a great opportunity, which we are meeting only inadequately.

Japanese in Brazil

In the great Republic of Brazil the circulation would have exceeded that of last year, had it not been for a very unexpected shortage of Scriptures at the end of the year. The Agency Secretary, Dr. H. C. Tucker, who, with Dr. Erasmo Braga, represented the Brazilian churches in the Jerusalem Conference of the International Missionary Council, is looking forward to the largest circulation in the history of the Agency in 1929. The calls for Scriptures from the Christian churches are constantly increasing, and there are all too few books and money for the furtherance of the work carried on by the colporteurs among the great unreached masses of the population. A significant development is the effort to meet the religious needs of the tens of thousands of Japanese who have come to Brazil to settle, and whose numbers are expected greatly to increase by further immigration in the course of the next few years. Cooperation between the Japan and Brazil Agencies in reaching these immigrants with the Scriptures, perhaps in a diglot form, both before they leave Japan and after they reach Brazil, is expected soon to be a feature of the work. Dr. Tucker recommends the erection of a Bible House. The Board of Managers is heartily in sympathy with this proposal if the funds could be found for this purpose. Such a structure would be more than a shelter for the work of the Agency; it would be a continual physical witness to the significance of the Great Book in a land where such a witness would be of great influence.

In the Near East

The return of Agency Secretary J. Oscar Boyd to the Levant Agency was immediately followed by the transfer of the Agency headquarters to Vienna, in order that more extended and more satisfactory printing for this important field could be carried on. The difficulties in Constantinople and the pressure of other printing in Beirut made this step very desirable, and the results promise well for the work. The change does not alter the Society's territory, and the work of local distribution in Austria continues under the British and Foreign Bible Society. Through the courtesy of the government twenty-nine series of plates were brought in from Constantinople and Beirut without duty, and much other help has been given.

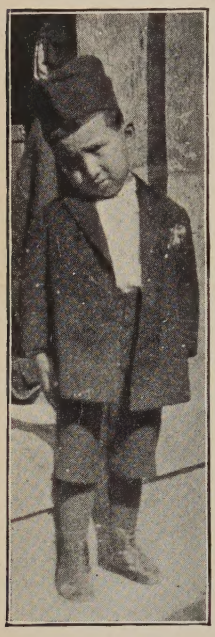
A New Alphabet in an Old Land

In Turkey, the changes which the Society confronts may fairly be termed "revolutionary." The decision of the government to require the people to adopt the Latin alphabet instead of the Arabic characters for writing the Turkish language not only requires the publication of new editions of the Scriptures in which this change is made, but in the course of a short time will, in effect, add hundreds of thousands of people to the Agency's constituency, as those who have been illiterate in the Arabic characters become, by the insistence of the government, literate in the vastly easier Latin characters. To meet the immediate needs of the situation and pave the way for a further distribution, the Agency issued the Book of Proverbs in Turkish with the Arabic characters on one page and the new Latin characters on the opposite page.

In Bulgaria, in spite of an earthquake and a drought which have brought an economic disaster to the country hardly realized outside, the circulation has doubled in the year. Colporteurs and correspondents have been earnest and

eager. The Holy Synod of the Bulgarian National Church has cooperated by reducing the cost to us of their new edition.

In Macedonia and Thrace, the current dengue fever crippled our colportage for part of the year; but the sales have held up and great encouragement is felt, as two fine young men have given up a more lucrative business in order to undertake this important work. It is such a Christian spirit that is truly productive, whatever the form of Christian work may be.



YOUNG EGYPT
Note the fountain pen and handkerchief in the coat pocket of this bashful son of an Egyptian colporteur.

A Rising Circulation

The striking achievement of the year in the Arabic-Levant Agency has been the remarkable distribution accomplished by Secretary W. S. Strong as he has applied, with Cairo as a center, the policy of work which he developed so effectively in North China; namely, that of stirring the local Christian churches to their opportunities and responsibilities. The circulation rose from 183,427 in 1927 to 337,067 in 1928. The more liberal spirit that has been coming to the fore in the world of Islam, especially in Turkey and Egypt, bids fair to open to the Bible Society an opportunity which can only be met by an increase in income. With the eagerness of the churches to undertake distribution, and the readiness of the population to receive the Book, the critical question becomes that of the supply of Scriptures; and although recent arrangements with the Beirut Press have greatly increased the quantities, there have been periods when there was not a single copy of Gospel portions available in the Cairo headquarters. Surely some of those who read of this and of the remarkable opportunities for effective Scripture distribution will take measures to give the Society the resources that it needs.

In the Far East

The coming of more settled conditions, so far as military and political events are concerned, and the consequent improvement in the means of communication have brought the circulation of the China Agency not only back to the high record of 1926, but more than 850,000 beyond it, to the figure of 4,674,123. This has been due to the widespread desire of the Christian forces of China to distribute the Gospels chiefly by sale among all those whom they could reach. Such a movement could not exist if it were not for a great receptivity on the part of the people. The year has also been marked by other significant events in the life of the Agency. Two new Field Secretaries have been appointed — Mr. Frank K. Jowe, in North China, and Mr. C. A. Rao, in Central China. The work of these two Chinese young men will go far to link the Society to the churches and to facilitate and further the cooperation that is so large a factor in the Society's distribution. A striking evidence of the manifold relations of the Society appears in the fact that, in 1928, its aid in China was extended to sixty-nine different denominations and independent missions.



REV. F. K. JOWE



C. A. RAO

Peiping and Maryland

An event of importance was the dedication, on October 11, 1928, of the completed Bible House in Peiping (formerly Peking). This excellent structure with its fine Chinese architecture is the gift of the Maryland Bible Society and is a splendid evidence of that society's world-wide outlook and hearty cooperation with us. The Board of Managers of the American Bible Society was represented at the dedication by Mr. R. C. Tillinghast. In South China, the local Chinese Bible Society which has been developed in cooperation with the work of the older Societies has given evidence both of zeal in meeting the urgent needs that are all about it, and also of concern for the work throughout the world. One may indeed rejoice at the great circulation of this Agency; but one must also recollect that, among so vast a population as China's, there are great sections of it practically untouched, and every year the natural increase of population is adding new multitudes who must in time be led to receive the Book for their own.

250,000 Homes Touched

Although the enthronement of the new Emperor in Japan was the occasion of much re-

joicing, the unsatisfactory economic conditions made the year's work in the distribution of the Scriptures seem uncertain. However, the circulation attained in Japan itself has turned out to be 881,343, nearly as much as the maximum reached in 1926. A large part of the effort of the Agency under the direction of Secretary Karl E. Aurell has been devoted to reaching rural homes. The colporteurs on their bicycles report more than 250,000 homes touched. Every day has brought its evidence, both in correspondence and in the experiences of the colporteurs, of the marvelous way in which the Gospels and the Testaments have touched individual lives. Secretary Aurell's report is filled with such incidents. The colporteurs and correspondents have also penetrated many kinds of institutions with the books. In addition to the prisons, seashore resorts, and public Christmas celebrations, patients in 271 hospitals have been supplied. The experiences of these men and of pastors and missionaries point to a great dissatisfaction on the part of the masses of Japan with a materialistic civilization, and even the indifference of the government to religion has turned.



THE JAPAN AGENCY BICYCLE BRIGADE

After a brief furlough from his territory, Secretary Robert Irwin returned to the Siam Agency in time to have the Agency join in the celebration of the centennial of the beginning of missionary work in Siam. A presentation of a Siamese Bible was made to King Praja Dhipok, and several thousand copies of the Scriptures were distributed to the visitors. The Centennial Historical Sketch includes a review of the Society's thirty-eight years of work in Siam. Meanwhile throughout the year the colporteurs were moving as usual up and down the mountain trails and along the roads between the green fields. In a number of instances the cooperation of the missionaries has made possible extended tours with careful and intensive distribution. In one case the missionary had the opportunity to reap the fruit that came from the distribution of the Scriptures seven years before! Fresh activity appears in the work of the Chinese churches in and about Bangkok, in their acceptance of responsibility for the distribution to their fellow-countrymen in Siam.



COLPORTEUR KAM (in white), of North Siam, starting, with Bibles and bearer, for a district twenty days' march away.

Motor Truck and Sailboat

In the Philippine Islands, the circulation for the year reached 126,617, the largest in fourteen years. It shows the effects of recovery from the Japan earthquake of 1923, when so many of the printing plates were destroyed. It also reflects the discovery of a new and consecrated group of colporteurs, who have been reaching distant towns that have not been touched for years. Something of the physical aspect appears in the Agency's extensive use both of a motor-truck and an eighteen-foot sailboat. Miles of fine roads connect the towns in the larger provinces; many more miles of sea, by no means so good, connect the hundreds of islands. The boat should be replaced by a good-sized motor launch. If the gospel must be distributed by sea, the safety of worker and cargo should be guarded and time saved. Mission hospitals, prisons, leper colonies and many other such places have been aided by grants. Agency Secretary G. B. Cameron writes: "During the past year workers



SECRETARY CAMERON has done yeoman service in rehabilitating the Bible in Philippine languages and dialects after the Japan earthquake.

THE TIP OF MANHATTAN
City Hall to Battery Park
Some of the prominent buildings

1. Municipal
2. Woolworth
3. Singer
4. Equitable
5. Bankers' Trust
6. Standard Oil
7. Produce Exchange, for years the highest observation tower in the city.



© *Fairchild Aerial Surveys, Inc.*

OUR COVER PICTURE—For 113 years the American Bible Society has carried on its work, and sent out its Annual Reports, from New York City as headquarters. The Society is rich in many choice friends and loyal donors who have never seen this city of its birth. So this report RECORD presents aerial photographs of Manhattan Island, which for so long embraced the whole city of New York, but which is now only one of its boroughs. The cover picture was taken on June 10, 1928, from an altitude of 16,500 feet in a temperature of 14° below zero. Manhattan Island, purchased from the Indians by the Dutch governor, Peter Minuit, in 1626, for $24, is only 14 miles long from south to north, and forms but one-fourteenth of Greater New York City.

The lower white arrow points at City Hall, where, on May 11, 1816, the American Bible Society was formally organized, and which

have secured from our shelves hundreds of Testaments and many Bibles for their Sunday-school classes in Bilibid Penitentiary."

In Europe, Asia, Africa, and the Islands of the Sea

Although thirty-six countries are reached by the work of the Foreign Agencies of the Society, there is still a very considerable territory which the Society serves in other ways. In most cases this service is rendered by cooperation with American or national missionary organizations, by grants of funds or books.

The work so aided in Europe includes Norway, Sweden, Finland, Denmark, Germany, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, Belgium, France, Italy, and Russia.

In Belgium, hearty appreciation has been expressed by La Mission Belge Evangélique for grants of funds and of Testaments. Mr. Ralph C. Norton, director, reports an increasing desire for the Scriptures and a new openness of mind to their message.

The Bible Society of France has been assisted in three ways: by grants of Testaments remaining from the war editions; by a grant of funds, which has been used to supply "Marriage Bibles" and New Testaments for catechumen in churches too poor to supply them; and by assistance in the publication of the "library edition" of the New Testament which the Bible Society of France has issued through one of the foremost Paris publishers, and which has met with favor among the reading public.

The Bible Society of Geneva has been aided by a grant of funds, part of which is used particularly to reduce the cost of Bibles to destitute Armenian refugees in Switzerland and a certain part of France.

Some assistance has been given to the churches which are seeking to publish the Scriptures in Russia. It unfortunately appears that the difficulties of importing and of producing in Russia the Scriptures, so earnestly desired by multitudes of Christians there, are constantly increasing and seem to be almost insuperable.

Many indigent theological students in evangelical seminaries in Poland, Germany, and Roumania have been aided by grants of Hebrew and Greek Bibles through the European Central Office for Interchurch Aid.

5,000 Bulu Testaments Quickly Sold

In the African work there were several notable events. One was the completion of the new edition of the Bulu New Testament, of which 5,000 copies were shipped in April to the Presbyterian Mission in West Africa. Very shortly thereafter word was received that the entire 5,000 had been sold, and a similar shipment is forecast early in the new year. What an occasion for rejoicing both among those who receive the books and among those whose gifts have made the books possible! A second event was the publication and shipment of 1,500 copies of the first edition of the Gospel of St. Mark in Olunyore for the use of a tribe in Kenya, in East Africa. The third occasion was the publication of the revised Tswa New Testament and the shipment of 2,000 of these to the Methodist Episcopal Mission in Inhambane, Portuguese East Africa. These occasions alone make the year significant in the Society's African work; yet one has only to survey the languages and tribes of Africa to realize how much more needs to be done. A number of grants were made to missions at work in Liberia, and plans are being shaped for the coordination of the work there.



stood in about the center of the then New York City. The upper white arrow points at the Bible House, built in 1853, then in the upper part of the city quite beyond the business section. At the lower tip of the island is Battery Park. The harbor lies to the south, out of sight. To the left is the grand Hudson River, bounded on its left by the shores of New Jersey. On the right of the island is the East River. The famous Brooklyn Bridge, the lowest seen, was the first to cross this river. Above long Welfare Island in the East River is Hell Gate, through which boats pass to the northeast and gradually work east into Long Island Sound. Harlem River, flowing on the north of Manhattan Island, is the connecting link between the Hudson and East Rivers. To the right of the East River, is the old city of Brooklyn in the lower foreground, now forming the Borough of Brooklyn, with the Borough of Queens to its north. North of the Harlem River is that part of New York City called the Bronx.

The large rectangle in the northern center of Manhattan Island is Central Park. Broadway may be seen running straight north from the center of Battery Park up to a point one block west of the Bible House, from whence it goes off to the northwest, touching the southwestern corner of Central Park, and turning north again not far from the Hudson River.

Appreciative reports have been received from the Arcot Mission of the Reformed Church and the Madura Church Council in South India, where modest grants have been helpful in assisting Christian villagers, poor in this world's goods, to be richer in the wealth of the Word.

Wireless in the South Seas

Hearty acknowledgment has been received from the Misses Baldwin, in the Caroline Islands, for the 2,000 Mortlock Testaments forwarded to them and to the Rev. Ernest Uhlig. To the Gilbert Islands 750 Bibles and 250 Testaments and Psalms were sent, and cordial thanks were received from the London Missionary Society's representatives there. They inform us that further requests for Scriptures will probably be sent to us by wireless. Ordinary mail takes from six to eight months from these Pacific Islands, for which the Society published the New Testament as long ago as 1873 and the whole Bible in 1893.

3. Workers and Auxiliaries

Again the number of workers associated in the distribution of the Scriptures exceeded the record of the previous year. It totaled 4,163. The marked increase was in the number of volunteers who regularly cooperated with the Society—a most promising feature. The relative number of the believers in the value of the Bible, lay and clerical, at home and abroad, who voluntarily participate in its circulation is an index of the vigor of the Christian Church. There were 369 colporteurs, 1,991 correspondents, and 1,803 volunteers. This was 1 colporteur and 104 correspondents less than the year before, but 669 volunteers more. The Home Agencies reported 1,076 workers; the Foreign Agencies, 2,970; and the foreign correspondents, 117. The 22 Agency Secretaries are not included in these figures; nor are the hosts of Christians, at home and abroad, who have helped in private capacities in placing the Word of God in the hands of the old and the young the world around.



A VETERAN COLPORTEUR IN THE PHILIPPINES

The Society continues to rejoice in the cooperation of a number of stalwart Auxiliary Bible Societies. The state societies in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, California, and the local societies in Chicago, Cincinnati, Washington, and Brooklyn continue their cooperation with the local Agencies of the Society. A number of them contribute generously to the world-wide work. The continued cooperation of the state Bible societies in Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Connecticut is an encouragement. A number of local societies scattered throughout the United States not only render local service, but contribute to the general work. Prominent among these are the Welsh societies in Minnesota, New York, Ohio, Vermont, and Wisconsin, and such vigorous Auxiliaries as the Weschester County and the Buffalo and Erie County Societies.

4. Translations and Revisions

To read the message of the gospel in a strange tongue is like trying to gain an impression of a great and inspiring landscape through a thick veil of fog and mist. The nearby objects are seen with partial clearness, but the great outlines of hill and valley and mountain peak, which one dimly guesses are there, fail to inspire, and extend no invitation to exploration. But when the message is in one's own familiar tongue, the heart leaps up almost at once at the marvelous display, and every feature of the landscape invites closer approach.

Skillful translation is a fog dispeller. Even more than that, those who are not literate in a foreign tongue and who have not the Testament or Bible in their own language are as those who are shut up in a house without windows or doors. Even more unfortunate are those whose native language has never been reduced to writing, and who thus have even greater barriers to freedom and to vision. Possibly a memorized verse or the recollections of the telling of a gospel story may provide an enthralling peephole into a new world of life and hope. But, under such circumstances, truly the Word of the Lord cannot have free course and be fully glorified. What a marvelous duty and responsibility is that of the translators and of the Society and its allies in their efforts more and more to bring to the nations and tribes of all the world the pentecostal experience!

In North America

The Four Gospels in Hopi, prepared by the Rev. J. R. Duerksen of the Mennonite Mission, were delayed by some questions of orthography, but by the end of the year the Gospel of Matthew was in page form.

The translation of the Four Gospels by members of the Moravian Mission in Alaska into the dialect of the Eskimo Indians living in the valleys of the Kuskokwim and Togiak Rivers and in the Bristol Bay district was brought to the Society by representatives of the Moravian Church, and the Society has heartily undertaken its publication. These people cannot understand translations in other forms of the Eskimo tongue. An illustration of the significance of the translation is afforded by the fact that these Eskimos are widely scattered,—two or three families here, a few more several miles away,—and thus it is impossible to secure the continuous service of a missionary or a pastor. A copy of the Scriptures is often the sole means of religious nurture that such groups have.

Other events of the year have delayed the completion of preparatory work for the Society's new plates of the King James Version, but it is anticipated that this will be completed shortly.

In Latin America

Central America.

In the dialect of Cakchiquel Indians in Guatemala, the correction of the first draft of the New Testament, made by the Rev. W. C. Townsend, has been interrupted by preoccupation with other phases of missionary work; but there is promise that reinforcements available at the end of the year are enabling him to give more time to the matter. It is hoped the New Testament will be ready for the press in 1929.

The Gospel of John in Quiché published in 1925 in diglot form with Spanish, as a tentative edition, has been regarded sufficiently satisfactory for the Society to undertake a regular edition, which will probably be issued in 1929.

The Rev. and Mrs. H. D. Peck, of the Presbyterian Mission in Totonicapan, Guatemala, have returned from their furlough and are prosecuting their studies in the language of the Mam, a tribe of the great Mayan race. In such languages as these, in which there is no heritage of Hebrew, Greek, Latin, or other European terms of expression, the art of translation is one requiring an unusual degree of extremely careful investigation.

South America.

The version of the Psalms in Bolivian Quechua, translated by the Rev. George Allan and his daughter, of the Bolivian Indian Mission, will be issued within the new year. The translation of New Testament portions into Peruvian Quechua has been going forward slowly, but it is expected that rapid progress will now be made owing to the discovery of a new and well-qualified translator. These Quechua dialects form another of the great Indian tongues of South America, and the completion of the translations and their publication will be of much advantage to the missionary work among these stalwart indigenous peoples.



QUECHUA DOCTORS

Although the Rev. H. C. McKinney, who has been supervising and carrying forward the translation of the Gospels into Aymara, has been transferred from Bolivia to Cristobal to act as Secretary of the Caribbean Agency during Mr. Gregory's furlough, he has carried forward in correspondence with his colleague, Sr. A. Medina, the correction of the proofs of the Gospel of Mark, which will appear next year in diglot form with Spanish. Some progress upon the other Gospels and upon Acts is reported. Aymara is one of the outstanding languages of the descendants of the great native tribes of the Upper Andean range.

In the Near East

Probably the most significant and most far-reaching event of the year affecting the current versions of Scriptures in any language is that previously mentioned—the decision of the Government of Turkey to eliminate from the practical use in the national life the old Arabic characters in which Turkish has hitherto been written, and to substitute for these a new alphabet of Latin characters. So far as appearances go, this radical change is not only proposed with seriousness, but has been administered with great firmness, a date having been fixed toward the end of 1928 after which publication within Turkey of books and periodicals in the Arabic characters was prohibited. The shopkeepers have been changing their signs; sailors have been repainting the names of their boats; the nation has been going to school. The greater ease with which the Latin characters can be learned means a new door of great opportunity open to the Bible Societies.



THE PEACE GATE OF THE OLD SERAGLIO, CONSTANTINOPLE

"Within this mysterious precinct the Bible was translated into Turkish two hundred and sixty-one years ago."

By the end of the year, in addition to the preparation of a biscript edition of Proverbs containing both the old and the new characters, a separate edition of Proverbs in the Latin characters was produced, and the publication of one or two New Testament portions for immediate use is projected. Meanwhile the occasion is the more opportune for undertaking the revision of the Turkish Bible. The present version, first produced in 1885 (itself a revision of earlier versions), has been found to be inacceptable, both because of the considerable changes which have taken place in the Turkish language and because of the large number of terms in the version which are not purely Turkish, but which come from some other kindred Near Eastern tongue.

Much difficulty has been found in securing suitable Turkish translators; but it is believed that this has now been overcome, and, through the courtesy of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, the Rev. F. W. MacCallum, D.D., has been set aside to supervise the work and bring to it the critical consideration of a scholar trained both in Turkish and in the original languages of the Scriptures. Preliminary work upon the Gospel of Luke and upon Psalms was in process when the year closed. The British and Foreign Bible Society is joining with the American Bible Society in sponsoring this revision.

In the Far East

In the Philippines, it will be remembered that the Japan earthquake, by the destruction of existing plates, afforded occasion for revising the dialect Scriptures already issued, before making plates for new printings. This work has very largely been completed, and 1928 has seen the completion of the revision and of the publication of the Samareño and Tagalog New Testaments. In the revision of the former, Mrs. A. J. Hall has rendered heroic service, completing the work with exactitude in spite of illness. The opportunity afforded by the existence of the committees for these revisions is being taken to go forward with the similarly needed revisions of the Old Testaments, and these will be in progress during the next year, as will also the Ilocano plates.

In Siam, work continues slowly upon the revision of the Siamese New Testament, of which the revision of I Corinthians is now on the press. The transliteration of the New Testament into the Tai Lu script from the Tai Yuan script is going forward.

In Africa

In the translation work in Africa there is a fine note of achievement.

The first complete New Testament in Luragoli (Ragoli) was issued. Missionary activity among these people is carried on by the Friends' Mission. The translation is the result of the work of Mr. E. J. Rees. These people, numbering something over 250,000, occupy a great region on the western borders of Kenya Colony in East Africa, not far from Lake Victoria. It is in the planting of such seed as this that the hope of a native church in Africa is found.

A tentative edition of the New Testament Epistles (excepting Hebrews) in Olunyore has been printed and sent out to the translator, Mrs. H. C. Kramer, in another portion of the Kenya Colony near Lake Victoria. This will be used experimentally, as is the case also with the Gospel of Mark sent forward earlier, until a definitive edition is produced.

The need for the revision of the Tswa (Sheetswa) New Testament has at last been met by the publication of the revised edition, prepared chiefly by the Rev. J. A. Persson of the Methodist Episcopal Mission in Portuguese East Africa. The first version of the Tswa Bible was prepared by the Rev. E. H. Richards, D.D., and published by the Society in 1910 (New Testament, 1903). The importance of this new publication can be estimated by the fact that there are about half a million of these people living between the Sabi and Limpopo Rivers in Portuguese East Africa. Large numbers of the men have also migrated to work in the mines in and about Johannesburg. This revision is in effect a new translation, the results of which are much commended. An indication both of the problems of the translators and of the influence of Christianity in bringing new richness into the language is shown by this statement from Mr. Persson:

Translator's Problems

When attempting the rendering of words which have been brought into our language by our religion, one is often faced with the fact that there are no native synonyms, because the idea is foreign to the native mind. We have not been able to find a truly native name for God in the language of the Tswa people. The word now used, *Nungungulu,* really means the Great-great, but having been employed for forty years by the Christian community, it has been invested with the sanctity and reverence Christians in other lands accord the name of our Heavenly Father. For "holy" we are still using a word meaning "white"; but long usage makes it unnecessary to explain the difference between "white" and "holy." No muTswa makes the mistake of thinking of the Holy Spirit as being white. In the old translation, "Redeemer" was rendered by a word meaning "to set free," or "to untie." A better understanding of native customs has enabled us to change this, and a word is used meaning "to redeem a prisoner taken in war." A number of such instances might be quoted.

But, if the language is poor in words expressing moral and spiritual values, it is very rich in words relating to the things of everyday life. It has more than thirty words to express what we mean by the single word "cut." The muTswa can by one word describe things for which we require a dozen or more. On the other hand there are things of common occurrence in other countries which cannot be expressed in Tswa. The soil of the country is sandy: there is no stony ground: thus it was difficult to render Matthew 13:5, where it tells of the seed which fell upon the rocky places. The preacher taking that as his text will have to spend considerable time explaining what is meant.

The year has also seen the completion of the Gospel of St. John into the Shilluk, the language of a warlike African tribe in the south of the Sudan. This is chiefly the work of the Rev. D. S. Oyler, of whom Agency Secretary Strong writes:

To enter a field occupied by a naked pagan tribe, to settle down among a hostile people without being able to exchange an idea, and to learn their language to such perfection that each sound has been expressed in Latin letters, is, indeed, a labor of love and patience that calls for our deepest appreciation.

A corrected edition of the Four Gospels and Acts in Benga has been prepared by Mr. A. G. Adams, of the Presbyterian Mission in West Africa. This, bound up with an earlier edition of the remainder of the New Testament, will furnish a complete New Testament in one binding. It is significant that, though the numbers of the Benga tribe itself are few, the language is a basis of common understanding among a group of neighboring tribes; and, though its use is diminishing because of the results of closer contact with languages of much more widespread utility, it is still of missionary value. Some of these books are earnestly desired by Christians in the Spanish territory of Rio Muni, in order that they may maintain their religious life though separated from the influences in the Cameroons under which they first heard the gospel.

5. Ways and Means

The department of Ways and Means in its cultivation of income-producing sources, in its methods of securing legitimate publicity, and in its promotion of Universal Bible Sunday can report an encouraging year. Through the patience and efficiency of a well-organized office force the transition to new leadership was made without undue disturbance to routine and method.

Sources of Income

1. *Churches.* The department endeavored in 1928 both to maintain and to strengthen its relationship with the denominations which recognize the Society as a vital agency in the

field of Christian service. It is gratifying to record that many denominations, in hearty sympathy with the Society's aim and depending upon it as their agent in making the Bible more widely and more easily available, are ready to support the Society as their resources permit.

Contributions totaling $212,193.81 were received during 1928 from 44 denominations, representing an increase of $861.31 over the receipts for 1927. Twenty-one denominations each contributed over $500. The list of churches so contributing is as follows:

Denominations	Amount
Methodist Episcopal	$80,442.12
Presbyterian (U. S. A.)	39,865.83
Methodist Episcopal (South)	33,383.49
Presbyterian (U. S.)	16,479.34
Presbyterian (United)	6,070.23
Congregationalists	5,196.70
Reformed (in America)	5,053.24
Lutheran (United)	3,598.25
African Methodist Episcopal	2,906.29
Reformed (in U. S.)	2,731.99
Reformed (Christian)	2,025.27
Adventist (Seventh Day)	1,525.00
African M. E. Zion	1,449.19
Presbyterian (Covenanter)	1,254.37
Lutheran (Augustana Synod)	1,074.34
Methodist Protestant	1,034.67
Church of the Brethren	1,021.83
United Brethren	1,006.00
Moravians	995.06
Disciples	787.48
Protestant Episcopal	504.90

The past two decades have seen the budget method of caring for denominational benevolences grow in favor, with the result that ten denominations now recognize the Society on the budget basis. The list and the percentages officially adopted are as follows:

Denominations	Percentages
Methodist Episcopal Church, South	2.047
Methodist Episcopal Church	1.2366
Cumberland Presbyterian Church	1.
Methodist Protestant Church	1.
Presbyterian Church in the U. S.	1.
Reformed Church in America	1.
Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A.	.75
Reformed Church in U. S.	.46
Church of the Brethren	.257
United Lutheran Church in America	.25

In order to maintain the percentages officially adopted, and in some instances to urge an increase in the percentage, and in every instance to bring appropriate information about the Society's work to the official denominational gatherings, it is advisable for officers of the Society to attend a number of the annual conventions, assemblies, conferences, and synods. Such contacts, in addition to familiarizing the representatives of denominations with the Society's program, provide an opportunity for personal relationships between denominational leaders and the Society's official family. During 1928 twenty-one such gatherings were visited. It is quite heartening to observe the uniformly genuine esteem in which the leaders of the various denominations regard the Society.



COOPERATION ABROAD

Dr. Marcial - Dorado (at the end of the table) with ministers, and members, for the West Indies, of the Organization Committee of the Spanish American Congress. Dr. Dorado is chairman of the Organization Committee for the Spanish American Evangelical Congress held this June at Havana.

Perhaps the outstanding event of 1928 in the list of methods whereby denominational cooperation is achieved was the tenth annual gathering of the Advisory Council, which met on Tuesday, December 4. In the decade since the formation of the Advisory Council it is of interest to observe an increase from nine denominations appointing representatives in 1919 to twenty-seven this year. (The January RECORD reported this meeting and the names of the Advisory Council.—ED.)

2. *Individual Gifts.* Throughout the United States and in many foreign countries the American Bible Society has thousands of friends who make contributions to the Society's work, varying in amount from twenty-five cents up to $2,500. In numerous instances these supporters have made their contributions year after year, thereby expressing their continued confidence in the work conducted by the Society. About forty per cent of the donors have been sending their gifts annually for four years or longer. Some have contributed for ten, fifteen, and twenty years, and a few have helped for as many as thirty consecutive years. During 1928 the home office of the Society received from 21,473 individuals a total of $155,354.86 as compared with 21,723 donors in 1927 whose gifts totaled $156,881.41. These figures do not include gifts from individuals received through the Home Agencies.

3. *Annuities.* The third source of income

for which the department of Ways and Means has responsibility,—that of *annuities*,—proved during 1928 to be a fruitful field. The total of 647 annuity bond agreements issued was the largest number written in any single year and was an increase of 37 over the number issued in 1927, which in turn was a record year.

Publicity

The department of Ways and Means employs four methods to keep the activities and needs of the Society before its constituency. During 1928 these methods were all in active operation.

1. *News Releases.* To the daily papers 21 news releases were sent. Some or all of these were used in 36 states of the Union. Sixty-nine special articles and 175 electros were sent to religious journals for use during the year.

2. *Paid advertising.* Three types of advertising have been employed:

(a) For a number of years, during the season of the year when national assemblies and conventions are in session, advertisements designed to carry information have been placed in the denominational periodicals. In addition, small three-inch advertisements, informative in character, were used during the final months of 1928.

(b) Advertising in explanation of the annuity plan has been utilized for some time. There were no departures during 1928 from the method hitherto obtaining, save, perhaps, a larger emphasis upon the varied uses to which money given on the annuity basis will ultimately be put by the Society.

(c) During 1928 in anticipation of Universal Bible Sunday, advertising more extended than usual was placed, in order to keep the date and occasion of Bible Sunday before the pastors and the readers of church papers.

3. *Leaflets.* During the year the Ways and Means department sent out 1,501,373 leaflets. An attractive new leaflet, "The What, Where and Why of the American Bible Society," designed to answer the questions raised by its title, was prepared during the year and has already appeared in a second edition.

4. *Exhibits.* The three most advantageous exhibits during the year, from the point of view of publicity, were those in connection with the World's Sunday-school Association Convention in Los Angeles, where 1,700 persons registered attendance in the Society's booth, and from which material was later borrowed for exhibit purposes by the public library of the city of Los Angeles; the exhibit in connection with the Seventh Annual Exposition of Women's Arts and Industries in New York City; and that at the Parents' Exposition, likewise in New York City, in which the Ways and Means department cooperated with the Eastern Agency in furnishing exhibit material.

Universal Bible Sunday

The 1928 promotion of Universal Bible Sunday, one of the most significant activities of the Ways and Means department, resulted in apparently the widest observance yet given to that day. The colorful poster and folder sent out with the suggestive brochure on the theme "Sowing the Seed" met with a hearty welcome. The requests for this material coming from forty-seven denominations exceeded by twenty-five per cent those of the preceding year. Sample sets of literature were sent to 77,275 pastors of all denominations throughout the entire United States.

6. Publication

From time to time some one says that Bibles are not bound as attractively as the latest best-selling novels. Whether such chromatic bindings wear well and would be appropriate in churches and Sunday schools, is, of course, a matter to be fully considered. At any rate, it would not be necessary to hire anyone to write blurbs to put on a paper cover or jacket for the world's great Book of Books. The trouble would be to select from the great mass of material available something to do full justice to the Word of God. It is of interest to note, however, that while the Society has bound Bibles in yellow, red, and blue cloth for work in Latin America, it has found that many who received these Bibles preferred darker colors.

Gospels With Pictures

With regard to the present edition of one-cent Gospels in English and other languages, however, there does not appear to be any such complaint. These little booklets, with their bright-colored pictures in red, gold and black on the cover, are meeting with a very enthusiastic reception. One evangelist, who made use of some of the penny Gospels with pictures, and also of the former edition without pictures, says that people grab for the ones with pictures. Those who are interested in Bible distribution and in the reading of the Scriptures by young and old should certainly make it a point to see the New Testament in eleven such separate volumes, and also the Book of Proverbs as well. Each booklet has an individual illustration in three colors on the cover. Black and white maps and pictures are included in the text where space is available. Some of

the same books can also be had in a number of foreign languages.

It was estimated, at the beginning of the year, that the sales in the United States of America would amount to about $410,000.



The New Depository Show Window of the Mexico Agency, 5 Gante, Mexico City

This figure does not include the sales of Scriptures on the foreign field. As the year passed, it became apparent that the sales would not be as large as estimated, the total net receipts under the budget being only $367,764.63. The amount expended to replace the stock sold was also reduced, and amounted to only $337,000. So the inventory of Scriptures at catalog prices was smaller in value by about $30,000, but the manufacturing inventory was slightly larger.

To what extent, if any, the increased sale of portions during 1927 and 1928 has cut into the sale of Bibles and Testaments is a matter of considerable interest. This matter is now being studied by the Publication Committee and by other committees of the Society.

New Books

The New Testament in Luragoli was printed from plates that were completed during the year. The Olunyore Scriptures—I Corinthians to Jude, with the exception of Hebrews—was printed from type, as an experimental edition. Portuguese Acts and Romans in the one-cent series were released for issue during the year and added to the Four Gospels and Book of Proverbs in this language. The largest piece of work during the year was the completion of making the plates for the Spanish Moderna Bible with central references.

7. Finances

Income and expenses under the budget were balanced in 1928, but only by a sharp cut in the appropriations at the end of the year. As a result, $25,000 that had been appropriated for various phases of the Society's world-wide program was pared off the budget. This was done by direction of the Board of Managers when it was apparent that the income from the individuals would fall about $10,000, and the income from churches about $13,000, short of the amount estimated. It is interesting to note that, while the income from churches and individuals did not measure up to what had been expected and approved by the Advisory Council, the income from churches showed a slight increase over 1927.

The various items of budget income and expenses are given herewith. It will be noted in the income statement that four of the eleven items are adjusted each year so that the income equals the amount estimated and appropriated. The explanation of this is given in the text which follows, with the exception of that on sales, which is given under Publication. The total income for the year, as reported under the budget, appears to be $1,240.78 more than the amount expended. It must be noted, however, that gifts amounting to $1,152.62 were received for special purposes, and were not expended during the year, but were carried over at the end of the year. Except for this income, which, under the terms of the gift, is designated to a particular work, the income and expenses for the year were practically identical. Let it be remembered, however, that this result was achieved only by the drastic action of the Board of Managers already recorded in cutting down the appropriations before the end of the year.

INCOME FOR THE YEAR 1928

	Estimated	*Received*
Legal Trusts — Including Ogg Legacy, Sage Fund and Available Investments	$117,500.00	$120,229.91
Legacies	75,000.00	75,000.00
Bible House, Net	45,000.00	45,000.00
Sales	410,000.00	410,000.00
Churches (Excluding Foreign Agencies)	225,000.00	212,193.81
Individuals (Excluding Foreign Agencies)	170,000.00	160,025.35
Auxiliaries	20,000.00	16,263.48
Annuities	25,000.00	25,000.00
Gifts for the Blind—Legacy for Blind	8,000.00	7,391.00
Income from Funds for Blind	2,250.00	2,237.22
Miscellaneous	3,000.00	3,756.69
Total	$1,100,750.00	$1,077,097.46

EXPENSES FOR THE YEAR 1928

	Appropriated	*Expended*
General Administration	$81,363.00	$80,481.03
Treasurer's Office	23,289.00	18,996.15
Ways and Means	68,378.00	67,008.80
General Distribution	85,050.00	69,091.86
Publication Department	410,000.00	410,000.00
Home Agencies	153,970.00	153,970.00
Foreign Agencies	278,700.00	276,211.84
Total	$1,100,750.00	$1,075,849.68

Legacies

In 1928, receipts from legacies were $70,975.03 net. This was considerably less than the year before, and also less than the amount called for under the budget. It was necessary, therefore, to withdraw $4,024.97 from the legacy equalization account. This again proves the need for having such a legacy equalization account, and for estimating over several years, rather than for each year, the amount to be received and expended from legacies. No budget could be built that would correspond accurately with the wide variations in this source of income.

During the year, $20,013.93 was received and added to the general trust fund account. As indicated in the budget, the income from trust funds, the endowment, and all other available securities, is less than twelve per cent of the amount needed for carrying on the Society's work.

Annuities

There was an increase in the number of annuity agreements written in 1928; 647 being issued as against 610 the previous year. The total amount received, however, was $533,938.14 as against $564,697.83. The size of the annuity program is indicated by expenses in excess of income amounting to about $72,000. The income received from securities, including income from the annuity reserve, amounted to over $160,000.

Sixty-six annuities were terminated during the year, by death or by the owner deciding to make a gift of his or her active current annuity to the Society's general work. The value of annuities terminated by death and that were available for general purposes amounted to $109,483.88; so that after making an appropriation of $25,000 to the general budget, about $14,000 was added to the annuity reserve account. This reversed the procedure of the previous year, when the annuity reserve was drawn upon.

Annuities Well Protected

The present liability on annuity bonds outstanding on June 30, 1928, was estimated on a standard that is much stricter than the legal valuation standard of any state. This standard was McClintock's valuation at 3½ per cent increased 5 per cent. It showed a total reserve liability of $2,061,546 after excluding sixteen contracts on which the Society assumed no direct liability, or in which the annuity was deferred to an indefinite future date. As the securities in the annuity account covering the annuities valued were well over $1,000,000 more than this amount, it is evident that a large additional reserve is maintained over and above the amount required by the most exacting legislation. This makes the purchase of an annuity from the American Bible Society one of the soundest and safest investments that can be obtained, while at the same time the Bible cause is eventually strengthened and benefited.

Taxation of Annuities

During the year it was possible to obtain further interpretations of a recent ruling of the Treasury Department, I. T. 2397, VII 5-3591 (p. 3), affecting the Revenue Act of 1926. This ruling, as interpreted by the Treasury Department, affects all annuities of religious, educational or charitable corporations. By it the amount of exemption granted as a return of principal parted with by the annuitant is somewhat limited. Inquiries were started, that resulted in establishing a definite basis upon which annuities are split into (1) the principal or market value of the annuity for Federal income tax refund of principal purposes; (2) the amount of gift that may be claimed by the annuitant in his Federal income tax, covering the year in which the annuity was taken out. This information was not available until the very end of the year, but at that time plans were prepared to forward it as soon as possible to the Society's annuitants who were most immediately affected.

Bible House

As the appropriation in the general budget from income from the Bible House for 1928 was increased $5,000, to $45,000, the amount applied to refunding improvements made, over previous years, was reduced to only $15,890.75. This left a total cost of improvements not yet written off of $108,110.40.

Audits

Annual audits of all of the Society's Agencies, and of the Home Office are made each year, and are available for inspection in the Treasurer's office.

8. General

The Bible Society Record

The average circulation of the BIBLE SOCIETY RECORD rose from 31,000 in 1927 to 32,000 in 1928, the largest issue being that for January—33,700 copies. That issue carried a brief review of the plans and budget for the year, together with comments and actions by the Advisory Council. The February issue was largely

given to record of the jubilee of the Brazil Agency; while the special feature of the March issue was a report on the work among the blind. The June issue was, as usual, given to a review of the work of the previous year.

Comments on various issues from many sources indicated that the varied material of the RECORD was both interesting and helpful.

Other Publications

Of the *112th Annual Report,* a volume of 450 pages, 1,600 copies were printed and distributed largely to libraries, missionary and other societies and boards, as well as to individual friends of the Society. An edition of 5,000 of the brief Board of Managers' Report was printed with illustrations, and used somewhat widely; especially in informing the members of general church gatherings,—such as assemblies, synods, and conventions,—of the work of the Society. Of a variety of other leaflets, some for general information purposes, others for use in obtaining support for our work, 428,000 were published during the year, together with 70,500 price lists, large and small, and 56,000 single page circulars and promotional material. This did not include Bible Sunday literature elsewhere reported. The leaflet "How to Use the Bible" continues to be the most widely called for, 275,000 being issued in 1928.

Conclusion

From a young Indian lad in Arizona, who had received a copy of the Scriptures through the ministry of the Society, there came this word of appreciation: "I have received the Bible which you sent the Indian boys and girls, so I am thanking you. I know it will help me to be better and draw me near to Jesus our Saviour." From a German baroness in her ninety-sixth year there came a generous offering for the Society's work, and in the concluding paragraph of her letter these words occurred: "That the Lord may continue to bless your efforts to spread his holy Word throughout the whole world is my sincere prayer."

These two letters from geographical areas widely separated and from persons contrasted in age and in environment are illustrative both of the service rendered by the Society and the means whereby such service is made possible. The character-forming Book helps to produce persons zealous to be Christ-like as its distribution is made possible through the prayerful support of those who love the Lord Christ and yearn for the day when "the earth shall be filled with the knowledge of the glory of the Lord as the waters cover the sea."

BIBLE SOCIETY RECORD

EDITORS *The Secretaries*

NEW YORK, JUNE, 1929

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY

INSTITUTED 1816

Bible House, Astor Place, New York

THE American Bible Society was instituted in 1816 with the sole object of encouraging wider circulation of the Holy Scriptures, without note or comment.

Its program is world-wide and includes the *translation* of the Scriptures into the languages and common dialects of the people; the *publication* of the Scriptures in styles suitable and convenient, and at the lowest possible cost; the *distribution* of the Scriptures throughout the world at cost or free, as a missionary program.

Membership in the Society consists of three classes, each with its special privileges:

1. Annual Members are constituted by an annual subscription of $5.00.
2. Life Members are constituted by a subscription of $50.00 at one time.
3. Life Directors are constituted by a subscription of $150.00 in one or two payments.

Handsome engraved certificates are presented to Life Directors and Life Members.

The Society is supported by the gifts of its members and friends and by the contributions of Christian churches with which the Society has official or semi-official relations.

Full information about the privileges of Membership will be sent on application.

HOW TO SEND MONEY BY MAIL

Your money may be lost if you enclose in an ordinary letter silver coin, bills or postage stamps.

THE SAFE WAY IS ONE OF THESE FOUR:

1. Register the letter in which you send bills or postage stamps. Any postmaster will register a letter for fifteen cents.

2. Send the money by Bank check or draft.

3. Send it by an Express Company's money order.

4. Send it by a Post-office money order.

Whichever way is chosen, address the letter and make the check, draft, or order, payable to Gilbert Darlington, Treasurer, Bible House, Astor Place, New York.

FORM OF A BEQUEST TO THE SOCIETY

I give and bequeath to the American Bible Society formed in New York in the year eighteen hundred and sixteen, and incorporated in the year eighteen hundred and forty-one, the sum of———.

If real estate is given, for the last three words above, "the sum of," substitute the words "the following property, to wit."

The Year 1928 in Figures

ISSUES*

	Bibles	Testaments	Portions	Totals
Home	250,722	364,148	3,932,998	4,547,868
Foreign	46,000	247,819	6,133,760	6,427,579
Foreign Correspondents	8,297	6,643	42,107	57,047
Totals	305,019	618,610	10,108,865	11,032,494

WORKERS AND CIRCULATION*—as reported by the Agencies

Home Agencies	WORKERS †Col.	‡Cor.	§Vol.	Total	VOLUMES Bibles	Test.	Portions	Total
Colored	15	24	4	43	10,986	29,011	139,007	179,004
Eastern	6	11	31	48	17,779	19,216	233,695	270,690
Atlantic	9	29	15	53	28,991	36,758	370,818	436,567
National Capital	2	—	—	2	5,984	6,599	91,425	104,008
South Atlantic	4	85	120	209	15,134	36,487	287,544	339,165
Central	4	12	69	85	17,150	26,585	274,219	317,954
Northwestern	2	9	1	12	34,694	64,105	950,068	1,048,867
Southwestern	9	43	158	210	13,873	44,611	415,688	474,172
Western	6	26	43	75	12,576	12,198	251,526	276,300
Pacific	6	146	187	339	19,083	31,231	393,055	443,369
Foreign								
West Indies	50	160	32	242	9,012	3,245	75,009	87,266
Mexico	26	177	32	235	8,486	11,113	40,028	59,627
Caribbean	14	63	—	77	9,884	11,878	76,691	98,453
Upper Andes	13	71	18	102	6,213	8,007	50,435	64,655
La Plata	17	283	—	300	13,050	18,014	165,247	196,311
Brazil	18	128	59	205	8,796	9,739	150,835	169,370
Levant	18	20	1	39	6,754	9,687	31,071	47,512
Arabic Levant	20	70	225	315	6,291	13,667	317,099	337,057
Philippines	10	12	225	247	9,937	15,130	101,550	126,617
Siam	20	1	8	29	243	766	111,381	112,390
China	21	500	537	1,058	7,890	155,953	4,510,280	4,674,123
Japan	26	95	—	121	10,401	62,489	808,453	881,343
Totals	316	1,965	1,765	4,046	273,207	626,489	9,845,124	10,744,820

*The issues of the Society are circulated by various methods, some of which are direct and some indirect. The direct methods are the distribution by our Home and Foreign Agencies and such representatives in fields not covered by the Agencies as receive direct appropriations in funds or books. The indirect methods are the distribution by the Auxiliary Bible Societies, certain missionary boards at home and abroad, the general trade, individuals, etc. Only the circulation effected by the direct methods is regularly reported year by year. It is, therefore, impossible to state the complete circulation of the issues of the Society for any one year. It is presumed that, sooner or later, all the issues of the Society are put into circulation.

†Colporteurs. ‡Correspondents. §Volunteers.

Languages and Dialects Used in 1928—182 in All

The Home Agencies used Scriptures in 98 Languages. The Foreign Agencies used 121 Languages. The Bible House issued Scriptures in 122 Languages.

Asia—total 73

Annamese
Arabic
Armenian (Ancient)
Armenian (Modern)
Burmese
Cambodian
China:
- Wenli, High
- Wenli, Easy
- Mandarin, Peking
- Mandarin, Phonetic Script
- Mandarin, Roman
- Amoy Colloquial (Roman)
- Canton Colloquial
- Canton Colloquial (Roman)
- Chungchia Colloquial
- Fuchau Colloquial
- Hainan Colloquial
- Hinghua Colloquial (Roman)
- Kienning Colloquial (Roman)
- Kienyang Colloquial (Roman)
- Laka Colloquial
- Lisu, East
- Lisu, West
- Miao, Chuan Dialect
- Miao, Hwa Dialect
- Ningpo Colloquial (Roman)
- Nosu Colloquial
- Shanghai Colloquial
- Shanghai Colloquial (Roman)
- Suchau Colloquial
- Suchau Colloquial (Roman)
- Swatow Colloquial (Roman)
- Taichow Colloquial (Roman)
- Tingchow Colloquial (Roman)
- Wenchow Colloquial (Roman)

Hebrew
India:
- Bengali
- Gujarati
- Gurmukhi
- Hindi
- Marathi
- Panjabi
- Sanskrit
- Sindhi
- Singhalese
- Tamil
- Telugu
- Urdu

Japanese
Kalmuk (Mongolian)
Korean
Kurdish:
- Kurmanji (Armenian characters)

Malay, Low
Malay (Romanized)
Malayalam
Persian
Siam:
- Siamese
- Tai Lao
- Tai Lu
- Tai Yuan

Syriac (Ancient)
Syriac (Modern)
Tibetan
Turkish: Osmanli
- Arabic characters
- Armenian characters
- Greek characters
- Latin characters

For the Blind

Arabic Braille
Arabic Moon
Armenian Braille
Canton Colloquial Braille
Japanese Braille
Siamese Braille

Europe—total 51

Albanian
Braid Scot
Bulgarian
Catalan
Croatian
Czechoslovakian (Bohemian)
Danish
Dutch
English
Esperanto
Esthonian
Finnish (Gothic)
Finnish (Roman)
Flemish
French
Frisian
Gaelic
German, High
German, Low
Greek (Ancient)
Greek (Modern)
Hungarian
Irish
Italian
Lapp (Swedish)
Latin
Lettish
Lithuanian
Norwegian (Gothic)
Norwegian (Roman)
Polish
Polish, Hebrew characters
Polish, Latin characters
Portuguese
Roumanian
Russian
Ruthenian
Serbian
Slavonic
Slovak
Slovenian
Spanish
Spanish (Hebrew characters)
Swedish
Turkish: Gagauzi
Welsh
Yiddish

For the Blind

English Braille
Moon
Portuguese Braille
Spanish Braille

Africa—total 15

Amharic
Bambara
Benga
Bulu
Ethiopic
Grebo
Kroo
Luba Lulua
Nubian
Olunyore
Shilluk
Temne
Tswa (Sheetswa)
Yoruba
Zulu

Islands—total 19

Fiji
Gilbert
Hawaiian
Icelandic
Javanese
Maltese
Marshall
Nauru
Philippines:
- Bicol
- Cebuan
- Ibanag
- Ilocano
- Moro (Sulo)
- Pampangan
- Panayan
- Pangasinan
- Samareño
- Tagalog

Samoa

Americas—total 24

Arapahoe
Cakchiquel
Cherokee
Choctaw
Dakota
Guarani
Mapudungu
Miskito
Muskogee
Navajo
Ojibwa
Quechua—Bolivia
Quechua—Ecuador
Quechua—Huanuco
Quichua—Peru
Quiche
Seneca
Valiente
Vejoz

For the Blind

Line Letter
New York Point
New York Point Bipage
American Braille
Revised Braille Grade 1½

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Bishop F. J. McConnell, D.D.
Rev. T. H. Mackenzie, D.D.

Home Agencies

Agency among the Colored People of the United States:
Rev. J. P. Wragg, D.D., Bible House, Astor Place, N. Y.

Eastern Agency—New York State and adjacent regions not otherwise cared for.
Lewis B. Chamberlain, D.D., Recording Secretary, in charge.

Atlantic Agency—Pennsylvania and New Jersey.
Rev. Frank P. Parkin, D.D., 701 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

National Capital Agency—Maryland, Delaware, and District of Columbia.
Rev. James H. Hyatt, D.D., 721 Woodward Bldg., Washington, D. C.

South Atlantic Agency—Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida.
Rev. M. B. Porter, 218 North Adams St., Richmond, Va.

Central Agency—Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, and Mississippi.
Rev. Frank Marston, D.D., 424 Elm St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Northwestern Agency—Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri (excepting Kansas City), North Dakota, and South Dakota.
Rev. J. L. McLaughlin, D.D., 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.

Southwestern Agency—Texas, Oklahoma, Louisiana, and Arkansas.
Rev. J. J. Morgan, 905 Main St., Dallas, Texas.

Western Agency—Colorado, Kansas and Kansas City, Mo., Nebraska, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho, Utah, Arizona, and New Mexico.
Rev. Arthur F. Ragatz, D.D., 1515 Larimer St., Denver, Colo.

Pacific Agency—California, Nevada, Oregon, Washington, Alaska, and Hawaii.
Rev. A. Wesley Mell, 250 Golden Gate Ave., San Francisco, Calif.

Foreign Agencies

West Indies Agency—Jose Marcial-Dorado, Ph.D., 126 San Miguel Street, Havana, Cuba.

Mexico Agency—H. T. Marroquin, Apartado 1373, Mexico City, Mexico.

Caribbean Agency—Rev. Raymond R. Gregory, Bible House, Cristobal, Canal Zone.

Upper Andes Agency—Rev. Robert H. Milligan, D.D., Apartado 407, Lima, Peru.

La Plata Agency—Rev. Paul Penzotti, Calle Corrientes 728, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Brazil Agency—Rev. Hugh C. Tucker, D.D., Caixa do Correio 454, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Levant Agency—Rev. J. Oscar Boyd, D.D., 1, Parkring, 8, Vienna, Austria.

Arabic-Levant Agency—William S. Strong, Mr. C. S. Bell, Acting Agency Secretary, 13 Nubar Pasha, Cairo, Egypt.

Philippines Agency—Rev. G. Bruce Cameron, Box 755, Manila, P. I.

Siam Agency—Rev. Robert Irwin, New Road, Bangkok, Siam.

China Agency—Rev. G. Carleton Lacy, D.D., The Missions Building, 23 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai, China.

Japan Agency—Rev. Karl E. Aurell, No. 1, Shichome, Ginza (next door to Kyobunkwan), Tokyo, Japan.

State Bible Societies Cooperating with the American Bible Society

Bible Society of Maine—E. T. Garland, Sec., Room 404, 443 Congress Street, Portland.

Connecticut Bible Society—Rev. Samuel W. Raymond, Sec., 7 Haynes St., Hartford.

Maryland Bible Society—Rev. J. H. Hyatt, D.D., Exec. Sec., 9 E. Franklin St., Baltimore.

Massachusetts Bible Society and Vermont Bible Society—Rev. G. H. Spencer, D.D., Cor. Sec., 41 Bromfield St., Boston.

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